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horse. First-rate animals of this kind must now be imported from France, where proper attention is given to their breeding, and the prices they command are gradually becoming so large as to put them out of reach of the ordinary buyer of limited means. The racehorse shows but one pace—the gallop; the walk and trot are never thought of in breeding this animal, and the sire and dam are selected with the sole view of increasing the “gallop stride,” and with it the breeder’s exchequer. If a tithe of the money expended upon breeding two-year-old and other immature racers, could be directed in the channel of the horse for draught purposes, we could now supply our own demand for good cartage horses, and the nation’s prosperity would be thus correspondingly increased. Handsome rewards for the general utility horse at horse shows would go much further toward improving the breed than the combined riches of our two and three-year-old stakes. The blooded horse of former days was very valuable in improving coarser breeds of horses, because a fully developed five-year-old was more of an ideal than a two-year-old forced by hot-house methods into an unnatural maturity, full of the seeds of early decay. The late Admiral Rous demanded heavy purses for five-year-olds and upward as a remedy for this evil. He was undoubtedly right in thinking that this would alone induce owners to show more mercy to young horses. Larger stakes for longer distances would likewise tend to preserve the most valuable qualities of the thoroughbred. Some step in this direction is imperative. To a genuine lover of horses it is heart-rending to see a noble thoroughbred on the race-track, crippled by having been unduly forced at an early age. It may be said of them as the Spanish proverb has it, “El corazón manda las carnes”—“the heart bears up the body.” But courage alone will not serve for breeding.

Contained in a weak frame it will not pull a heavy load.

CLARENCE LEVEY.

IV.

THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

PROTECTIONISTS, by their policy, seek to secure the home market for the home worker. Free traders, by their policy, seek to put foreigners on the same footing in our markets as native workers, leaving to the native American the entire expense of government. They insist that the policy of protection prevents us from competing in the markets of the world—that it is better to secure a share of the trade of the 800 millions outside of the United States, than a monopoly of the trade of the 60 millions inside of our boundaries. But this is a fallacy. All Asia, with her countless hosts of semi-naked and penniless inhabitants, will not compensate us for the loss of the trade of a single American manufacture in a single American State. Besides, the markets of the world are already occupied, and even England finds it impossible, with all her wealth and resources and experience, to hold her own in most of them. Germany is pressing her hard everywhere, and is rapidly driving her out of South America. Against the cheap labor, industrial skill and limitless resources of Europe, how could we ever hope to make a successful struggle for the foreign market anywhere? The hope is the offspring of ignorance or craft. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush—especially if the bush is thousands of miles away, and one has neither gun nor stone, nor any greater skill than the owners of the industrial Gatling guns within easy range of the bush.

Besides American statistics show that a protective tariff, instead of interfering with our foreign trade, encourages it. In the last ten years of a low tariff—

from 1850 to 1860—the excess of our imports over our exports was over 364 millions of dollars. During the last ten years of a protective tariff, the excess of exports over imports was \$11,345,860. The tariff was reduced in 1883. Our foreign trade that year amounted to \$1,547,020,043. In 1886 the returns show a falling off amounting to \$232,059,350. Since the defeat of the Morrison bill our foreign trade has been rapidly increasing.

During the ten years of a low tariff there was only one year in which our exports exceeded our imports, whereas there has not been a single year of the eleven years of a high tariff in which our exports were not greater than our imports.

During that period our exports have exceeded our imports to the enormous amount of \$1,710,544,903. Seventy-five per cent. of our exports were agricultural products, and our farming industries, therefore, were the gainers to that amount by the policy of protection, which English manufacturers and their echoers, the American free traders, are so anxious to abolish for the “poor” and “struggling” American farmer.

JOHN BALL, JR.

V.

HOW TO NAME CHILDREN.

I TURNED the leaves of the May REVIEW until I came to “Notes and Comments,” when I read No. 1, by P. J. Otey, “How to Name Children,” in which he reasons half seriously that it is dangerous to give children more than one name.

Now this needs no reply, by reason of any logical value which the article may be thought to have, but it is another illustration of the folly of reasoning from numbers taken at random and applied to everything from the tariff down to the naming of our children.

People love to draw conclusions from statistics, and very few of them ever stop to inquire how often the same fact is followed by the same effect.

Let us now apply Mr. Otey’s discoveries to another set of names in another age and witness the result.

The Comptroller’s report for Tennessee, made in 1887, shows that there were ninety-five county trustees, and all of them, except nine, had more than one name, or what we usually call a double name.

The report shows that rewards were offered and paid for forty-six fugitives from justice, and that only three had more than one name, and that of the forty persons who received the rewards thirty-seven had more than one name.

I do not, therefore, believe that plain John has, so far as name is concerned, any advantage over James G. in a race for the presidency.

It is not true that figures never lie; they lie outrageously. Abstract numbers mean nothing, tariff debaters to the contrary notwithstanding.

J. D. TILLMAN.

VI.

A REPLY TO MR. BROMLEY.

MR. ISAAC H. BROMLEY, in the July number of this REVIEW, criticises my article on “Dangerous Trusts” in the May number, mainly because, as he alleges, my language is too strong and exaggerated. He also intimates that I obtained my facts from the newspapers, *et cætera*, and that there is nothing in the history and investigations of the Pacific railroads that would justify a careful